

Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1839.

No. 955.

From the Raleigh Star.

TO THE People of North-Carolina.

Fellow Citizens: The resolutions, passed by the General Assembly at its late session, conveying instructions to our Senators on various questions which are agitating the country, embrace principles on a correct understanding of which depend the prosperity and freedom of your country. I cannot flatter myself with the belief that any new light can be added to the already blaze of argument which has been elicited by the discussion of these subjects from some of the first intellects of the nation. But however fatiguing it may be, it is never unprofitable to recur to fundamental principles. Indeed it is enjoined by the very nature of our institutions; and let none calculate on evading the responsibility which a disregard of this injunction places them under, both to their ancestors and posterity. The transactions of the last ten years should be kept constantly before your minds. You should be daily, yes, hourly reminded of the astounding doctrines which have been advanced by those in power; the tendency they have to increase executive influence and patronage; to steal from the states their legitimate powers; and to excite amongst the people a deep prejudice against all the means and avenues to wealth, virtue and intelligence—which will ultimately root up the very foundations of society, and introduce that spirit of discord which deluged the fairest portions of France with the blood of her own citizens. I would solicit your candid attention whilst I endeavor to place the principles of these resolutions in their true light.

The first of the series alleges that "the expunging resolution was a palpable violation of the plain letter of the constitution, and an act of party servility calculated to degrade the character of the Senate." It may be proper for the correct understanding of this dispute between the two political parties, to recur to some of the acts of the past administration. It will be recollected that in 1833 General Jackson, in his zeal to demolish, at all hazards, the Bank of the United States, required Mr. Duane, then secretary of state, to remove therefrom the deposits, which, by act of Congress, had been placed in the Bank; which act gave the Secretary, and him alone, the power to remove them.

Mr. Duane refused to obey the requisitions of the President, who, finding that his Secretary was composed of too substantial stuff to become his mere instrument, stripped him of his robes of office, and placed them on another, who soon found that the highest virtue lay in a willing compliance with the will and wishes of his master. Mr. Taney, on the 1st of October, 1833, removed the deposits—under whose direction, and for whose gratification, can be easily discovered from the paper read by the President to his cabinet on the 18th of September previous. This document declares expressly "that this measure is the President's, that he assumed the responsibility," and that the first day of October is named by him as a proper time for its execution." Under a belief that the President had transcended his legal and constitutional powers, the Senate, after a long discussion, passed, on the 28th of May 1834, a resolution declaratory of that belief. It is useless to enter into the arguments which were urged in defence of the charges in the resolution. Suffice it to say, that it was the object of the framers of the constitution to keep the purse and the sword separate and distinct. They looked with great jealousy on their Union, being well convinced that it had proved, in all countries, the greatest and most inveterate enemy of freedom. They knew that to grant to the President, who was, by the fundamental law, made the commander in chief of the army, the control of the revenue even in the most indirect way, would be giving him the power to attack, and perhaps successfully, the liberties of the people. Under the principles avowed by the President in his cabinet paper, and under the process then used to abduct the deposits from the bank, the public money was under the direct control of the executive; and the interposition of the secretary, who could be removed at his pleasure on refusal to deliver to him the public purse, or to dispose of the contents thereof as he might direct, is a mere device to gull the people—to keep the appearance—the mere shadow of a republic, when the substance had been given up into the hands of the master, who had the means, though he may have had no inducement to become a tyrant. The law gave the secretary, and the secretary alone, the right to remove the deposits. But who did it? The Secretary? The President told you not, but that he assumed the responsibility, and that on his shoulders must fall the consequences.

Here, then, is the exercise of control over an officer, made independent by the law and by the constitution, from the nature of the duties he has to perform—a control which makes the officer a mere tool, destitute of that freedom of action

which is necessary to a faithful discharge of his official duties. Suppose the Secretary had been impeached: could he have pleaded the order of the President in bar thereof? If the President have a constitutional or legal control over him, he could have done it; and if so, why, it is ridiculous to talk about the power of impeachment, and there is no protection for the public revenue but the arbitrary will of the Executive.

But the power of the Senate to pass the resolution of the 28th of May, 1834, was denied, even admitting he had transcended his constitutional bounds in regard to the revenue. This question deserves some examination; for on it are based the reasons for passing the resolution which blurred, blotted, and disfigured the records of the Senate.

If I understand the principles of our government correctly, the Senate, in respect to its powers, is threefold. It may hear and determine impeachments, and so far it is judicial in its functions. It is made the adviser of the President in the appointment of officers, and is so far executive; and it possesses at the same time, all the ordinary powers of legislative bodies. The Senate did nothing more in passing the resolution of the 28th of May, than the legislature of this state and all the states have done from the first foundation of the government. Has the right of the legislature to express an opinion as to the conduct of one of the officers of the government ever been denied? If we desire precedents for this right, they can be found in the history of all legislative bodies—in that of the British Parliament, of the State Legislatures, and of the Senate itself. The Panama mission affords a case strikingly in point. Governor Branch introduced a resolution in the Senate of the United States, denying the President certain powers which he had claimed; and exercised, and declaring "that lest a silent acquiescence in such doctrines, on the part of the Senate, should be drawn into precedent, therefore resolved that the President possesses no such power or right as claimed by him." No one thought of denying to the Senate, a right to pass such a resolution. It is conceded by all. In what material respect, then, does this resolution differ from that of the 28th of May, 1834? By it certain powers are denied to the President, which he had exercised, thereby implying that he had transcended those which had been granted him. That of the 28th of May did nothing more. It impeached no motive and sought not to criminate the intention of the Executive.

But I place the right of the Senate to pass such a resolution on higher grounds—far above, and independent of all precedent. It is a right inherent in, and pertaining to every legislative body—a right of self-defence, which is necessary to its very existence. The legislative branch of every government is guaranteed certain privileges. Of what avail are these privileges without the power to protect them? Are they not nugatory without it? The constitution declares that "all legislation shall be vested in a congress of the United States." Suppose the President denies this, and claims for himself a part of the legislative power belonging to Congress, must the Senate and House sit mute and trembling, deprived of the right, even to protest against such a claim? "Each house shall have the right to judge of the qualification of its own members," says the Constitution. Should the Executive attempt to deprive them of this right, must they say nothing? Can they not even announce to the people, that he is attempting to usurp power? Should the House of Representatives become the servile tool of the Executive, what protection will be left the Senate? They would refuse to impeach, and the Senate, according to the doctrine contended for, would have to remain motionless—cowardly motionless, and see itself stripped of its powers one after another, until it would become the very scold of the nation. But the doctrine leads to yet more dangerous and threatening consequences. It has been the desire of the friends of constitutional liberty, in all ages and countries, to inspire the representative with vigilance. They have endeavored to frame legislative bodies with powers suited to this end. What, then, may be the result of depriving the Senate and House of the privilege to warn the people on the approach of danger? The Constitution guarantees to each state a republican form of government. Senators are the direct delegates of the states. Should the President under the influence of a daring ambition attempt to wrest from the officers this sacred right, must the Senate remain silent? or would it not be their duty to call on the people, "trumpet-tongued," to come to their rescue?

What was the conduct of the British Parliament when James the 2nd claimed the exorbitant privilege of dispensation, by which Catholics were absolved from the test oath required by law to be taken? They boldly and manfully resisted this claim on the part of the King, denounced his usurpation, and called on the people for aid. Yet no one ever thought of condemning the Parliament for this act—none ever contended they transcended their legislative functions. It was this

pivot—the right of the representative to resist the encroachments of power, and to warn their constituents of their dangerous tendency, on which the revolution of 1688, which placed English liberty on a solid basis, turned. Yet would any have restrained causes which produced such a revolution?

On the 16th of January, 1837, the Senate required this resolution, of the 28th of May 1834, disapproving the conduct of the President, to be expunged from the journals of that body; and in compliance therewith the Secretary did expunge it, by drawing black lines around and across it, and writing on its face "expunged by order of the Senate." This, then, is the act which the resolutions passed by the Legislature pronounced "a palpable violation of the plain letter of the Constitution."

In the examination of this branch of the subject, your candid attention is solicited. By the 3d paragraph of the 5th section (article 1st) of the Constitution, "each house is required to keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same." To enable us to understand the meaning of this requisition, it is proper to recur to the object of the framers of the Constitution. In a representative government, it is highly necessary that the constituent should be apprised of the acts of the representative—that there should be some record to which he can refer to learn what has been the course—what the conduct of his public servant. This serves as a check on the representative, and affords matter of evidence against him, should his conduct be reprehensible; and for him, should it be praiseworthy and correct. It likewise serves in many cases, as necessary evidence to establish the acts of the legislative body under which rights and property are derived to the citizen. When this journal is published, the printed copies may, for a time, accomplish such purposes; but there are cases where they would fail of reaching the object of the Constitution. Should the validity of the printed copy be disputed, to what source but the original can you resort to determine the question? Establish this right to expunge, and all the rights, both of property and life, which have been acquired under the successive legislation of Congress, are dependent on, and subject to, the caprice of any party, however corrupt, which may be able to gain the ascendancy. By what, except the journals, are you to know that the requirements of the Constitution have been complied with in that legislation by which privileges are granted and rights secured? The Constitution says that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. A bill of this description, originating in the Senate, though it should receive the sanction of the President, it would admit to be null and void. How is this to be ascertained but by the journal? Permit, then, the journal to be expunged at the will of any party, and you give the power to defeat, at pleasure, any act, however important, by destroying the evidence of its having constitutionally passed Congress; and you also break down the veto power, by enabling either house to repeal a law, by the mere act of expunction. Besides, if you admit the right to destroy—to expunge—the right to alter follows of necessity. We all know that in many instances the erasure of a few words in a paragraph may not only destroy its meaning, but alter it to the reverse of what was first intended. How dangerous would such a doctrine be in the hands of a party bent on innovation! Take another illustration. The Senate has the sole power to try impeachments. Should the President, or any civil officer, be impeached and acquitted, what is to prevent his being again put upon his trial, and his character jeopardized, if this right to expunge be established to the extent to which the administration would carry it? Should he incur the displeasure of the dominant party in Congress, what is to prevent their drawing black lines across, or erasing entirely the verdict of acquittal, and dragging the unfortunate officer once more to the bar of public indignation? I would put another case. When a bill has passed both houses, it cannot become a law until it receives the sanction of the Executive. If the Executive disapprove, he is to return it to the house where it originated, with his objections, which shall be entered at large on the journal. This, then—the recording his objections—is a right guaranteed to the executive branch, by the express words of the Constitution. Can any one contend that a subsequent Senate or House can violate this right by expunging these objections? And further: If two thirds approve the bill on the reconsideration, despite the veto of the President, it becomes a law. "But in all such cases," says the 7th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, "the votes of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house." Can any be so blinded by prejudices as to contend that this express command of the constitution can be evaded—made null and void by expunging the names from the record? Again: The constitution says "the yeas and nays of

the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." Here then is an expressly granted privilege to the one fifth to have their votes recorded. It is a right—valuable personal right. Can the majority of that, or any subsequent Senate, have these votes erased? Degraded, indeed, must that people be who would suffer rights so sacred to be invaded by the ruthless hand of party!

But let us again recur to the words of the Constitution. "Each house shall keep a journal," &c. What could our ancestors have meant by the expression "shall keep"? They were certainly good autographists, and understood the English language, perhaps, as accurately as any body of men. According to Dr. Johnson, and all the Lexicographers to which I have had recourse, to keep means to retain, to preserve, to guard. Milton says, "This charge I keep till my appointed day of rendering up." "She kept the fatal key." The scriptural quotations, "Behold I am with thee to keep thee," and "the Lord, keeping mercy for thousands," illustrate very plainly the true meaning of the word. How absurd to say that the framers of the Constitution, in requiring the Senate to keep a journal, implied thereby the right to defeat that very requisition, the right to destroy! Can it be presumed that when they enjoined upon each house to keep, retain, protect, preserve a journal, that they gave the power to blur, blot, expunge, and annihilate it? If so, where will the power end? What is to prevent their expunging the whole records of the past legislation of the country—from going back to the administration of Washington, and erasing the evidence of every transaction thereof? What, we would ask, will prevent their expunging the very evidence by which the Constitution itself became the supreme law?

But, fellow citizens, to show more plainly the dangerous tendency of such a doctrine, let us bring it down to practical life. You all hold rights which are evidenced by the records of our courts. They are proof of the tenure by which your lands and other property are held, and how foolish it is to suppose that any certainty is attached to those tenures when they can be annulled by this process of expunging! A citizen is charged with a violation of the laws of his country. He is brought before a court of competent jurisdiction, tried by a jury of his peers, and acquitted. Some tyrannical Judge, some ruffian Jeffries, gains a seat on the bench, and prompted by malice, orders the verdict to be expunged from the records of the court, and the unfortunate citizen to be again arraigned for that offence from which he had received an honorable discharge. He cannot plead the former acquittal in bar of the indictment, for the record, the only legal evidence thereof, has been erased, and not a vestige of it remains. He submits to his hard fate, and curses the weakness of that principle which is so loudly proclaimed as necessary for liberty, "that the life of the citizen shall not be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence." Who can contemplate, without horror, the awful consequences of such a practice! Is there any security for property, any protection for liberty or life? Then it behoves every patriot, every lover of the peace and order of society, every one who respects the dignity and independence of the Senate, and reveres the sacred Constitution which has been a source of so much blessing to our nation, to set his face against this most dangerous, this most damnable of all doctrines—a doctrine which strikes at the root of all our dearest rights, makes the tenures of property uncertain—character insecure—and brings the life and liberty of the citizen to the foot of any party which, by chicanery and corruption, may gain the ascendancy in the councils of the nation.

The third resolution condemns the sub-treasury as a dangerous experiment. It is usual, fellow citizens, to denounce all those who oppose this favorite scheme of the Administration as "Bank Aristocrats," and "Bank Advocates." Now, I do not hesitate to pronounce condemnation on the system of banking which exists in this country. It needs reformation. But Gen. Jackson and his supporters contributed more than any men living to introduce this state of things. When he went into power, there were but about 300 banks in the country, with a capital of 200 millions of dollars. Now there are 700 banks, capital of which amounts to upwards of 400 millions and a half. The administration had the ascendancy in nearly every legislature in the union, and saw its friends chartering bank after bank with millions of capital, and no voice was raised to object or to warn. Not satisfied with this, they placed the public money in numbers of these pet banks, and permitted them, yes, solicited them to extend their issues of spurious, because worthless paper money. Experiment after experiment, with distress and ruin following in their train, marked the course of those in power, and Mr. Van Buren, pledged "to follow in the footsteps," still persists after the twice condemnation of the people. It

is evident that the administration is determined on the total overthrow of the credit system, under which we have so long prospered. There never was a declaration replete with more awful threatenings, than that uttered by General Jackson and reiterated by Mr. Van Buren and his party, "that those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break." Credit is the link between labour and capital. It gives to labour and skill the capital of the country, and enables them to accumulate, to turn themselves to profit. If the credit system were destroyed, it would condemn a large portion of our species to poverty and wretchedness. They would be deprived of one great means of advancing their fortunes, and though the rich might continue rich, the poor would always be poor. Look at the operation of this policy, and say whether this idea be not correct. A mechanic, by his talent and skill, acquires a reputation in his profession. His wages are small when forced to apply himself to mere manual labour. He obtains from a friend a portion of his redundant capital, extends his business, and in a few years by using prudently and skillfully his borrowed capital, he spreads around his family all the comforts and conveniences of life. How could the mere day-labourer be any thing more, without this system, which enables him to draw into his service the dead capital of the country? Take away this system of credit, and you leave him nothing but mere toil and drudgery, reduce his rate of wages, and make his condition daily worse and worse. Besides, it would be impossible to establish a metallic currency, sufficient to meet the demands of such a commercial, trading people as ours. There is, assuming the highest estimate, not more than \$80,000,000 in specie in the United States. The circulating medium demanded by the prosperity and growth of the country is upwards of four hundred millions. Abolish the credit system—draw from circulation this immense amount, resting on the good faith and credit of the country, and introduce hard money, alone, and you make a reduction in all species of property, which will bring derangement and distress never before experienced. Then one dollar would be worth as much as four dollars now, and the debtor who has given his note for \$100 at this time, would be bound to pay \$300, over and above the value for which he made himself liable.

There are various insurmountable objections to the sub-treasury. 1st. It seeks the establishment of a currency for the government and office holders different and distinct from that of the people. It will require upwards of \$35,000,000 in specie to carry on the operations of this experiment. This specie is to be drawn from the pockets of the people and hoarded away in safes and vaults, to pay the officers of the government, when but fifty millions will be left to carry on the whole trade and business of the people. Who is so blind as not to see that this will affect, greatly affect, the credit system? There is, moreover, something else at the bottom of all this, different from what the people suppose. If by introducing a purely specie currency you increase the value of money at least four fold, can not all see whence originates this zeal of the office holders to break up the credit system? Will it not increase their salaries in the same proportion? The President who is entitled to his salary of \$25,000, by receiving it in hard money, under the changes which a destruction of the credit system would produce, will virtually have a salary of \$100,000, and with the \$25,000, will be able to purchase nearly as much of the people's property as he would at this time with \$100,000. The salary of every subordinate officer will be enlarged in the same proportion, and the whole expense of the people thus increased four fold. Every little postmaster in the country will force the people to pay specie for the letters, by which they hear from their relations and friends, and transact their business; whilst they are receiving bank paper rags, (as the Van Burenites call them) for their produce and labour. Fellow citizens, this policy is a swindling policy. It is intended to cheat you out of your hard earnings. Beware of it!

2dly. The system is unsafe. For forty years previous to the introduction of the sub-treasury, the government did not lose a single dollar by its depositaries. How has it been since? Upwards of twelve millions of dollars, at the lowest calculation, has been lost by the defalcation of sub-treasury agents! Look at the case of Mr. Swarout, of New York, and see how well the scheme works. He embezzled the country out of nearly A MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS! This is truly an independent treasury; for no doubt Swarout would feel quite independent with such a roll of the people's money in his pocket. From the late accounts, it is reported he has been giving entertainments in Liverpool, to crowds of persons, which cost upwards of thirty dollars per head. Nor is this all. The cases of Price, Gratiot, Rockless and Boyd, and a dozen others, prove what corruption has existed in the government under the operations of this experiment. The Secretary of the Treas-

ury, in his late report to Congress, says there is still due from the pet banks, which were thought to be insolvent, about a million and a half of dollars. Over this the administration has made a great outcry, when these very banks were selected by themselves, in opposition to the warning of the whole people. Yet when the defalcations of their own agents are spoken of, they cry "hush! hush! don't let the people know it." Fellow citizens, it is idle to calculate that the people's money is safe in the hands of such men, under such policy.

3dly. It has a tendency to enlarge executive patronage. The President has already announced to the world that he has control over the public purse, and necessarily over every officer who has the management of it. The sub-treasury hall increases the number of officers. The President's power of removal, then, will make all these officers subservient to him. The great object of all free governments has been to check the influence and patronage of the executive department. By these he corrupts all the avenues of power, influences the freedom of thought and speech, and sways every press which can be induced, for sufficient pay, to become the tool of a party. Give to the President the patronage of office, and there is no human force that can check his stride to absolute power. It is not in human nature to resist the blandishments of office. It is like the apple of Paradise to our first parents; and strong indeed must be that virtue which can resist it! No Republican should desire this patronage increased, if he expects ever to see the government brought back to its original simplicity and purity.

4thly. The system is too expensive. For nearly a half century the keeping and disbursement of the public revenue have not been of a farthing's expense to the government. Instead of this, it has actually paid a bonus, or premium, of 1,500,000 dollars, for the care of the public deposits. Who can examine the sub-treasury bill without being struck with astonishment at the cost? Splendid public buildings are to be erected. It is well known that the government generally erects its buildings without regard to economy, and in the end they invariably cost double what the people are told they ought. Our own state is a striking instance of this extravagance. In addition to this, securities are to be purchased; then the safes, the vaults, the iron chests, the constant guard, the host of officers—and the discretionary pay to be allowed the inspecting agents and the clerks, liable to be increased on public emergency, or as the revenue may happen to increase. All this cannot fail to make the experiment one of great risk and expense.

5thly. It tends to the consolidation of the government. Wherever the disbursements of a government are made, there all power will ultimately tend: the policy would make the head departments the source of all power, by giving them such control over the currency as would enable them to make war on the state banks, as state institutions, defeat their operations, bring them into disrepute, and finally undermine them entirely. Are the states prepared for this—to see their own institutions overthrown, to make way for a vast government bank, with unlimited powers? If so, then they may look out for a great consolidated government swallowing up the rights of the states. But this tendency to commercial centralization is yet more threatening—particularly to the South. In exposition of this argument, I need only quote the words of a distinguished statesman. In reply to Mr. Calhoun he says:

"If the gentleman fears centralization, I am astonished that he does not see centralization in all its terrors in this very proposition of his own. Pray allow me to ask, where will the government power, in the course of its issues and circulation, naturally centre? To what points will it tend? Certainly, most certainly, to the greatest points of collection and expenditure: to the very heart of the metropolitan city, wherever that city may be. This is as inevitable as the fall of water, or the results of attraction. Have you the duties to be collected in New York? It will follow, of course, that two thirds of any government paper received for duties will be there received; and it will be more valuable there than elsewhere. The value of any such paper would consist in its receiptability, and nothing else. It would always tend, therefore, directly to the spot where the greatest demand should exist for it for that purpose. Is it not so at this moment with the outstanding treasury notes? Are they abundant in Georgia, in Mississippi, in Illinois, or in New Hampshire? No sooner issued than they commence their march toward the place where they are most valued and most in demand: that is, to the place of the greatest public receipt. If you want concentration, and enough of it—if you desire to dry up the small streams of commerce, and fill more full the deep and already swollen great channels, you will act very wisely to that end, if you keep out of the receipt of the treasury all money but such paper as the government may furnish; and which shall be no otherwise redeemable than in receipt for debts to govern-

ment, while at the same time you depress the character of the local circulation."

How irresistible the conclusion! And how astonishing, that southern men should be found supporting a system which is to build up the northern cities at the expense of the south, already exhausted by governmental extortion!

The 4th resolution, to which your attention is next solicited, asserts that the public lands of the United States are the common property of all the states, and condemns the late act of Congress, allowing settlers on them the right of preemption at the minimum price, as an act of gross injustice to the old states, which originally ceded them or contributed a common fund for their purchase. To enable you to understand the foundation of the claim which North Carolina has to a proportionate share of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public domain, it may be necessary to give a brief history of the cessions made by the several states to the General Government. At the time the articles of confederation were recommended, several states objected to them, because the waste and uncultivated land within the territory of some of the states was not surrendered as a common fund to defray the expenses incurred during the war of the revolution. This war had brought on the states a heavy foreign debt—the public credit was likely to be weakened—the finances were deranged—and the national faith on the eve of prostration, by the difficulties which appeared in the way of establishing a more permanent and settled government. New York, Virginia, North Carolina, and several other states, which owned vacant territory, promptly stepped forward and ceded it to the United States, on certain conditions and under certain trusts, specified in their respective deeds. The grant of New York, expressly states that all the land thereby ceded "is for the use and benefit of such of the states as are or shall become parties of the Confederation."

The cessions of Virginia and North Carolina are on nearly the same conditions. The words of the latter are: "All the lands intended to be ceded, by virtue of this act, to the United States, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States of America. NORTH CAROLINA INCLUSIVE, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

The same conditions, in substance, if not in express terms, were incorporated into the deeds from the other states. These, then, are the agreements or obligations into which the confederation entered with the respective states. In 1789, the present constitution was formed, in the 1st paragraph of the 6th article of which, is the following:

"All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation."

The present government, then, assumed all the contracts of the confederation, and how any one can prevent arriving at the conclusion that North Carolina has an interest in the proceeds of the public lands, according to her proportion in the general charge and expenditure, is, to me, incomprehensible. Is not the General Government bound to perform the trust? Can it, more than an individual trustee, go beyond the express stipulations of the trust? To test the question, suppose Congress should cede the whole of the public domain to one or two of the states which bore none of the burden of the war: would this be performing the requisitions of the trust in equity and good conscience? All would reply in the negative. But the government is virtually doing it at this time. By the bill before Congress the price on about 73 millions of acres is to be reduced from one dollar twenty-five cents per acre to seventy-five cents. Congress had, evidently, as well give the lands away, for the price is a mere nominal one.

But let us inquire what has been done for North Carolina, compared with other states, in return for the immense body of land which she ceded to the government? Illinois has received 1,000,000 acres of the most valuable portion of the public domain, for the purposes of education; Missouri has obtained 1,277,719 acres; Michigan about 1,136,000; and the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Ohio, Indiana and Arkansas nearly in the same ratio. The common school land of Michigan is valued, by her superintendent of public schools, at \$4,270,000. That of Missouri at \$5,983,264, the interest on which (\$35,890) amounts to nearly half the annual revenue of North Carolina arising from taxation. And, pray, fellow citizens of North Carolina, what has fallen to your share? Nothing, literally nothing. Your ancestors were as brave, submitted to as heavy taxation, and underwent as many privations during the revolution, and contributed as much, afterwards, towards the formation of the constitution, and have you been remembered in this prodigious appropriation of the common property? Like poor Lazarus, your state would hardly have been permitted to catch the crumbs which fell from the table of the rich. Is this just? With that portion of the public domain to which she is rightly entitled, the blessings of education could be extended to every child within her limits. Those barriers of nature which take from our people the commercial advantages which every other Atlantic state enjoys, could then be removed, and a new era would burst upon us.

The 5th resolution protests against the patronage of the General Government, if it is a matter which materially concerns

the people of this country to compare the expenditures of the late and the present administration, with that of Mr. Adams, which met with such a signal condemnation for its prodigious appropriation of the public funds. The patronage of the press was one of the great chapters into which the famous Retrenchment Report of 1828 was divided. It is there stated, as an astonishing fact, that the amount paid for printing, &c., by the executive for the (then) three last years (1825, 1826, 1827) and by the Post Office Department was \$71,830 51." This was regarded as an extravagant expenditure; and retrenchment was loudly demanded. For three years of the reign of those in power, ending the 30th September, 1837, the expenditures had increased to \$170,058 18, \$97,227 67 over and above that of the same number of years during Mr. Adams' administration.

The same retrenchment committee of 1828, reported, "that the privilege of newspapers to the members ought to be abrogated," and that the practice too often indulged by the House, of voting books to themselves, ought to be discontinued; but instead of being abrogated or discontinued, the practice is still kept up, with increased extravagance.

The contingent expenses of the House, by the same report, were regarded as exorbitant. But how is it now? In 1828, those expenses were \$80,000. During the year 1836, the last year of General Jackson's Administration, these very same charges had increased to \$200,000; and during that of 1837, the first year of Mr. Van Buren's, to 250,000! and have been enlarged in the same ratio every year since.

The same report of 1828, expressed the belief, that at least one third of the clerks (then in the employ of the various departments, could be dispensed with, in perfect safety to the public interest. Instead of complying with this recommendation, the number of clerks in each of the offices has been increased. In 1828, the whole number in the State Department and the Patent Office, was 18, with a salary of 2,750 dollars. In 1837, there were 40, with a salary of 56,515 dollars. In the patent office alone, the number has been enlarged from 2 to 24, and the salary from 1,800 dollars to 21,000 dollars. 1828, the Secretary of the Treasury employed 8 clerks, with a salary of 18,600 dollars; in 1837 he had 15 clerks, with a pay of about 27,000 dollars.

In 1828, the War Department had 18 clerks and two messengers, with a salary of 28,650 dollars. In 1838, the same department had 40 clerks, with a pay of 63,800 dollars.

In 1828, the Adjutant General had 3 clerks with a compensation of 2,950 dollars, whilst in 1838, there had been an increase to 7 or 8 clerks, and the compensation enlarged to 8,225 dollars.

All the branches of the government, in their various ramifications, have, in the same manner, been annually more and more expensive to the country. It may not be amiss to refer to a paragraph of the speech delivered by Mr. Bond of Ohio in the House of Representatives, which places in bold relief before the country the alarming and corrupting prodigality of the administration. He says:

"During this searching operation and capacious fault-finding, every petty expense of the several departments was looked upon with open censure. I will remember that an item of some few dollars, paid a laborer for destroying the grass which was growing between the brick of the paved walk leading to the State Department, was held up to public view as a piece of aristocratic extravagance. Now sir, suppose I were to cite to you many similar and equally (if not more) objectionable charges in the present accounts of these departments—such as cash paid for clearing the snow off the pavements, so that Mr. Forsyth need not wet his feet; '90 dollars a quarter, for labor,' '54 dollars for sundries,' '16 dollars for work,' without stating what labor or work. It might have been for killing grass, or raising vegetables for the Secretary. The term 'sundries' may conceal the same things, and the curious might inquire what use was made of the five proof paint for which 78 dollars were paid by the Secretary of State. But the money is well laid out, if it will preserve the edifice! And it is to be regretted that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General had not made similar purchases in time to save their respective buildings. Penknives and scissors, by the dozen and half dozen, are purchased for the Secretary of State, who also pays a clerk to go to Baltimore to collect a draft. An item of 100 dollars paid by the Secretary of the Treasury for the transportation of money; but how much money, or from whence, or where transported, we know not. This last charge is a kind of forest of the hard-money sub-treasury system, by which, instead of transmitting the funds of the government, by means of the cheap, safe, and rapid system of exchange, which prevailed before the banks were 'debauched' by Mr. Kendall, the public money is now to be wagoned over the country at great expense and hazard, and always with delay."

It can be seen from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the expenditures of the Government have increased from 13,000,000 dollars annually to THIRTY EIGHT OR FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. During General Jackson's term of office, it was alleged, that he had annually to pay a large portion of the public debt. But this debt was entirely extinguished by him; and yet the expenses of Mr. Van Buren have been as great, if not greater, than they were when General Jackson had the control of the

Government. And will the people be deceived any longer by such promises of retrenchment and reform? Millions on millions wasted annually to reward partisan editors and office holders, and this drawn from the labour of the people! How long will freemen submit to such misrule? How long will they suffer their own money to be used to corrupt their own Government?

But, fellow citizens, I shall trouble you but a moment longer. The Legislature has unequivocally expressed what they believed to be your wishes on the great and interesting topics which have been agitating the country. They have done nothing more than that which they have a right to do as your agents. They would have been unfaithful sentinels had they not warned you of the danger ahead, and sealed on your public servants to guide the vessel of state from the rocks towards which they are heedlessly propelling it. To say that these resolutions cannot be understood, is presuming that our Senators are ignorant of the English language. And can you acknowledge that you have deputized men to consult on great matters of national policy, who are so ignorant that they cannot construe their mother tongue? For my part, I would say to each of them what *Shallow* said of the renowned French Physician: "I never heard a man of your place, gravity, and learning, so wide of your own respect."

But, despite the protestations of our Senators, the resolutions can be understood. He who runs may read. It requires not the wisdom of a Solomon to interpret their meaning, though it may require that species of knowledge for which they seem remarkable, to misconceive their object. The objection that the resolutions do not contain the word "instruct" is a mere childish quibble, unbefitting the dignity of a Senator who acknowledges the great principle of instruction. They have heretofore avowed that it was only necessary for them to know the will of their constituents, to induce them to obey or resign. How is this will to be expressed but by the legislature? They know very well, that according to their own doctrines, these resolutions are instructions and intended as such; and they will meet their reward if the people "strip them of their mellow hangings"—disrobe them of their official consequence—and place confidence in others who will, at least, not scoff at their wishes and insult their injunctives. But, fellow citizens, suffer not yourselves to be deceived. The present is an important crisis in the progress of constitutional principles. A spirit of disorder and disorganization has seized upon the body politic, and threatens its dissolution. In one section of the country, doctrines are openly avowed directly at variance with all the rights of property—the poor excited against the rich—corporate rights conferred by the laws, openly denounced; and all the usages and foundations of society menaced with overthrow.

In another section we have witnessed a ruthless mob driving a state Legislature from its halls at the point of the bayonet, and proclaiming death to all who should dare resist their authority. Suffer not such disorganizing—such unhallowed doctrines to take root and flourish in North Carolina. She has hitherto been loyal to the constitution, devoted to the principles of peace and justice; and far distant be the day when her fair character shall be soiled by such wanton attacks upon order and good government. Strike, then, at the root of the evil. REFORM YOUR GOVERNMENT: CHANGE YOUR RULES. Your condition may be bettered: it never can be worsed.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE AMERICAN MECHANIC.

The above is the title of a book recently published, and "Dedicated to the Master-workmen, Journeymen, and Apprentices of America, by their well wisher, Charles Quill." A truly admirable book, and worthy the attention of those it honors. A few quotations may give some idea of its character. The author himself professes to be a Mechanic, and shows himself not a stranger to the sources of improvement and happiness, which are afforded to the American Laborer. Take the beginning of the first chapter:

"Ours is not the country where one may sneer at the 'Mechanic.' Demagogues know this; and the same agitators who would spurn the unwashed artificer, if met in some old despotic realm, find it to be their true policy to flatter and cajole him here. This is a part of my business. I respect honest labor, though it be in the black man that sows my wheat; and so far as I can learn, my ancestors have been working men so long that the memory of man knoweth not to the contrary."

Though the motto of William Wickham is no longer good English, it is good sense;—manners make men. Whenever the demeanor and life of man are good, let me get as near to him as he will allow, that I may take his hand, though it be as black and hardened as his anvil. I am ready to maintain that the American Mechanic has no reason to envy any man on earth. Happy, happy men! as so old poet says, 'if they could appreciate their own felicity.'"

The Author happily describes the sources of pleasure. They are not in the upping shop, nor at the gambling table—far from it. The cultivation of a taste for music, for reading, for natural history; the improvement of the comforts and conveniences within and without doors; the social intercourse of family and friends, &c., are sources of the sweetest and purest pleasures.

But the point on which our Author dwells with more particularity is the Mechanic's studies. He "lays it down as pretty certain that every Mechanic may attain to an honorable distinction in the world. Of course he has no sympathy with those who spend their leisure hours in idleness;—nor is he fond of what Miss Sinclair calls 'horse-and-dog-men.' Numerous examples are given of those who have risen from obscurity and ignorance, to high distinction and usefulness. One short abstract must suffice.

Linnaeus, the founder of the science of botany, was once seated on the shoemaker's bench. John Hunter, one of the greatest anatomists of our own or any age, was a cabinet maker's apprentice, and spent the first twenty years of his life without education. At this late period, he was led, by the failure of his master, to become an assistant in his brother's dissecting room; and here his genius was awakened. The great dramatist, Ben Jonson, was a working brick-layer, and afterwards a soldier.

The greatest of modern comic writers, Moliere, was fourteen years old before he was an adept in reading and writing. Hans Sachs, an early German poet of great fame, and a very learned scholar, was the son of a tailor, and served an apprenticeship, first to a shoemaker, and afterwards to a weaver; and continued to work at the loom as long as he lived. John Fozz, another German poet, was a barber. John Christian Theden, who rose to be chief surgeon in the Russian army, had been a tailor's apprentice. Pancton, an eminent French mathematician, was bred in such poverty that he received scarcely any education until he reached his eighteenth year."

Our own country is by no means wanting in examples of this nature. Every one knows, or ought to know, of Fulton, of Franklin, of Sherman, and of Bowditch, and the wonderful improvements in the arts and comforts of life in consequence of the light which their minds have diffused. All cannot be Franksins, or Fultons; but by following their examples of persevering industry, improving the hours that are now thrown away, they make an approach to them. And surely, no one can read the little volume now before us, without being greatly tempted to try. It is idle to say "what is the use?"

The pleasure of acquiring knowledge is, of itself, a sufficient answer to such a question. When in addition, we speak of the wretched writing, spelling, and arithmetic of many of our Mechanics—and when we speak of the numerous mistakes and losses on account of ignorance of the natural sciences—and of the consequent deep mortification, we may see there is use enough.

There can be no hazard in earnestly recommending this book to every American Mechanic. He can hardly expend three or four shillings more wisely.—Buy it, read it, lend it, and practice according to its teaching.

Winter in Scandinavia.—The winters are long and severe, lasting from November to April or May, and sometimes extending their dreary reign over the half of June. Frost and snow commence in November, when the whole earth is enveloped in a white mantle. The lakes and rivers are converted into solid ice. The clouds of vapour sent up by the dashing cataracts return in showers of silvery sand, reflecting in the solar rays all the prismatic hues of the rainbow. The trees and objects in the fields are fringed with hoary ornaments; carriages pass noiselessly over layers of snow in the streets; and the houses decked in the fantastic embroidery of shining icicles, resemble enchanted palaces.

To protect their apartments against this intensity of cold, the inhabitants use stoves, which are ingeniously contrived to diffuse a large degree of heat with a small quantity of fuel. They also fortify their person with a double or triple supply of apparel, consisting of furs, pelisses, gloves, gaiters, jackboots lined with flannel, and other requisites, which extend a Swedish wardrobe to an inconceivable size. In Jamland and around Tornea the climate is so rigorous that the lakes sometimes remain congealed during the whole year, and the natives are obliged to cut their crops green, before they are buried under the wreaths of snow. Over all Scandinavia the dreary season of nature is the most favorable part of the year for the activity of commercial transactions and the mutual intercourse of the inhabitants. The merchants find a path to distant markets across the solid gulfs, and over hardened snows, which no other process could render accessible. Pleasures and amusements are kept up in constant succession. In the invasions of the town the plains and borders of the lakes are converted into frozen race-courses, where the splendor of the harnessing and the beauty of the horses, fleet as the wind, and making the air resound with the clear tinkling of their little bells, present a scene surpassing in gaiety and animation the more brilliant assemblages that crowd the public promenades in softer climes. Military bands of ten accompany these lively feets, and the contest is occasionally prolonged by torchlight, which gives a picturesque effect to the trains of joyous carriages, moving with great velocity over the whitened fields.

Edinburgh Cabinet Literature.

Letters from Washington state that Mr. Speaker Polk is very sick, but that the party insist upon his going to the house every morning to organize it, and then call some Loco Peco to the chair in his stead. This is done to prevent the election of speaker pro tem, who would, as late events indicate, be a decided opponent of the administration.

Baltimore Chronicle

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Friday the 18th, the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, was amended by limiting the appropriation to 100,000 dollars in each state mentioned in the bill; after which it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 25, nays 23. The Senate adjourned on Monday.

Monday, Jan. 21. Mr. Tallmadge, in pursuance of notice, introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses deeming it necessary.) That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution:

1st. The President of the United States shall hold his office but for one term of four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter.

2d. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be appointed by Congress, in such manner and for such term as shall be prescribed by law.

3d. That the Treasurer shall be appointed by Congress, in such manner and for such term as shall be prescribed by law.

4th. That the Postmaster General shall be appointed by Congress, in such manner and for such term as shall be prescribed by law.

5th. That no member of Congress shall be appointed to any office under the United States until the expiration of two years after he shall have ceased to be a member.

The Cumberland road bill was read the third time and passed—yeas 24, nays 22.

Tuesday, Jan. 22. The Senate took up the bill to prevent the giving or accepting challenges to duels in the district of Columbia, and for the punishment thereof.

Mr. Prentiss briefly explained the bill in its present form, especially remarking that the punishment provided for in this bill had been mitigated from that of the last session, particularly with a view to meet the apparent wishes of a majority of the other house.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, moved to strike out the 4th section of the bill, because, as he argued, it provided for the punishment of an offence to be committed with out the district of Columbia. Mr. Norvell spoke also on the same side; a bill like this, he said, might have answered a hundred years ago, but not since the present constitution of the country was adopted.

The provision in the 4th section was advocated by Mr. Smith of Connecticut, Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Prentiss, Mr. Wall, Mr. Niles, and Mr. Southard. It was argued, that the punishment provided for was not for an offence committed out of the district, but wholly within it; it was for conspiring within the district to fight a duel out of it—an offence justly and fully punishable by Congress.

The question on striking out was decided in the negative—yeas 11, nays 34. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases was taken up; and after being explained by Mr. Tallmadge, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, Jan. 23. Mr. Norvell submitted a bill making grants of land to certain states for purposes of internal improvement.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases, and the bill to prohibit duelling in the district of Columbia, were read a third time and passed. The question on the passage of the latter bill was taken by yeas and nays—29 to 7. The yeas were, Messrs. Brown, Clay of Ala., King, Nicholas, Preston, Roane, and Williams of Mississippi.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Cushman, and Mr. Hubley, (who had last night been chosen as members of the select committee appointed by ballot on the Swartwout defalcation,) requested to be excused from serving thereon. A long debate arose, which was terminated by the previous question. These gentlemen having been excused, a new election was had which terminated in the election of Mr. Martin, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Wagener.

Mr. Wagener and Mr. Taylor asked to be excused, but the house adjourned before taking the question.

Saturday, Jan. 19. After a very long debate, Mr. Taylor was excused from serving on the Swartwout committee, by the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. Wagener was not excused—yeas 102, nays 105.

Mr. Martin declined serving, as he was permitted to do under the rules of the house, being already a member of two committees.

There being therefore two vacancies, the house proceeded immediately to ballot, and Mr. Foster and Mr. Owens were elected.

Mr. Wise asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the select committee of nine, elected by this House to investigate the late defalcations of public officers, have power to elect a clerk, to employ a printer to print for its own use its journal and other papers required to be copied for its members; that the committee have leave to proceed to New York or other places, for the purpose of prosecuting its inquiries; and that the members thereof be excused from attendance upon

the House until it shall have made its report.

Objection being made, Mr. Wise moved to suspend the rules; which motion prevailed—yeas 112, nays 32. Mr. Wise's resolution was then agreed to.

Monday, Jan. 21. This being the regular day for the reception of petitions and memorials, a great number were presented, and variously disposed of. When the state of Massachusetts was called upon for petitions, Mr. Adams rose and asked leave to make a statement to the house, which leave was granted by the vote of two thirds of the members present. Mr. Adams then proceeded to state at considerable length the views which he entertained on the subject of abolition and anti-slavery memorials, and of the duty of himself and of the House in regard to them. In the course of his speech Mr. A. took occasion to say, that he was not prepared to grant the prayer of these memorials, with the exception of those which remonstrated against the annexation of Texas (which he now considered out of the question) and those which prayed against the domestic slave-trade between the states. This he had avowed from the moment he presented the first petition six years ago. His opinion, he said, was not changed, though it might possibly be altered by a full and free discussion of the whole subject in the House. At present, however, he distinctly said to the House, and to the world, that, if the vote should be taken to-morrow on a proposition for abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia, he should vote against it. He wished the abolitionists and the anti-slavery men, as well as others, distinctly to understand this.

Tuesday, Jan. 22. The bill from the Senate providing for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands came up for its first and second reading. Mr. Casey moved its commitment to the committee on public lands; and Mr. Lewis Williams moved its commitment to the select committee appointed on the public lands. On this question of reference a debate of some length arose. Messrs. Casey, Shields, Haynes, Parker, Bonn, Chapman, Ewing and Cushing advocated its reference to the committee on public lands, and Messrs. Manfey, Robertson, L. Williams, and Lincoln, to the select committee.

Mr. Montgomery expressed himself opposed to both references, though if he must vote for one, he was in favor of reference to the select committee. But believing such a bill to be unconstitutional, he moved to lay it on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Lincoln moved a call of the house; the call was proceeded in, absentees were called, excuses received, and a motion made to execute the 67th rule of the house (respecting taking into custody absentees not excused.) Further proceedings in the call were then suspended.

The question was then taken on Mr. Montgomery's motion to lay the bill on the table, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 102, nays 98.

The votes of the North-Carolina delegation were—

Yeas—Messrs. Deberry, Hawkins, Graham, Montgomery, Rencher, Sawyer, A. H. Shepherd, C. Shepard, Stanley, and L. Williams.

Nays—Mr. McKay.

About—Messrs. Bynum and Connor. So the bill to graduate the price of the public lands was laid on the table.

On leave, Mr. Sawyer presented a memorial from the Legislature of North Carolina, requesting the representatives from that state to exert their influence in procuring an appropriation to reopen an outlet to the ocean at the foot of Nag's Head; and on his motion, it was referred to the committee on commerce.

Wednesday, Jan. 23. Mr. Bronson, from the committee on the territories, reported a bill to authorize the people of Iowa to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union.

Mr. Pettkin moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the Senate bill for the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands had been laid on the table; and the question being ordered to be taken by yeas and nays, Mr. W. (last Johnson) moved a call of the house, which call was proceeded in, all 203 members were in attendance. The question was then taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 98, nays 99.

The Investigation.—The committee of investigation into the defalcations of the late Collector of the port of New York, &c., is now full, and will, it is presumed, proceed immediately to the discharge of its duty. The committee has been authorized to absent itself from the House during its investigations, and, if necessary, to proceed to New York for the purpose.

It is worthy of observation, that this committee, though its organization has been most vehemently resisted by some of the peculiarly fast friends of the Administration, is in exact conformity to a leading recommendation in the President's Annual Message, with the exception that the committee is to report to the body to which it belongs, as is obviously right, instead of reporting to the President of the United States. As some of our readers may not bear in mind this passage in the Message, we quote it, in order to refresh their memory, as follows:

"I submit to your consideration whether a committee of Congress might not be profitably employed in inspecting, at such intervals as might be deemed proper, the affairs and accounts of officers entrusted with the custody of the public money."

has been ordered is special. In this particular, probably, the mover of the inquiry (Mr. Wise) was influenced by the recollection that the great objection to the late Executive in a former session which he undertook at a former session was, that it was not specific in its object.

National Intelligencer.

The following exhibits a statement of the amount of lands uncultivated and remaining to be disposed of by the government of the United States:

From a report recently presented to Congress in relation to the public lands, it appears that the quantity of public lands within the territory of the United States in which the Indian title has not been extinguished, is estimated at 766 millions of acres, of which 548 millions lie east, and 218 millions west of the Rocky Mountains. The following is a statement of the quantity of government lands not disposed of, and which will be subject to the operation of any system of graduation or distribution that may be adopted, viz:

	Acres
Ohio,	2,110,405
Indiana,	5,120,273
Illinois,	20,609,825
Missouri,	33,158,987
Alabama,	20,123,405
Mississippi,	11,795,441
Louisiana,	17,706,880
Michigan,	21,162,183
Wisconsin,	34,644,031
Iowa,	34,644,031
Arkansas,	28,260,748
Florida,	34,938,902
	229,711,065

Public Lands of the United States.—Our Legislature owe it to the people of the state, to give at once a decided expression against the bill now before Congress to graduate the price of the public lands, or in other words, to rob the old states for the benefit of the new. The bill reported by the committee in the United States Senate, proposes to reduce the price of 71,000,000 of acres from \$1.25 per acre to 75 cents—a direct loss to the old states of 2.5ths of their interest in the public domain. This is the number of acres it will operate upon instantly. The bill will (in addition) have a prospective operation upon seven hundred and fifty millions of acres, which are without the limits of the new states.

Against this unjust proposition, North Carolina has already declared herself in decided terms. We hope it will at once receive the attention here, which its importance demands. Pa. Intelligencer.

Outrage on the Ship Eclipse at the Island of Sumatra.

We observe in some of the public papers a disposition to blame the Government, for omitting the proper measures to protect the trade of the United States on the coast of Sumatra and in the Indian Ocean. The injustice of the imputation will be apparent when it is understood that Commodore Reed, now on a cruise to the East Indies, was specially instructed to visit the Island of Sumatra, with a view to the protection of commerce and of overawing the piratical spirit of the natives. From dates and circumstances it is almost certain that he will already have been on the spot, and taken the necessary measures to punish the authors of the outrage, as well as to procure satisfaction for the plunder of the Eclipse. We also understand it is the intention of the President to keep an American cruiser employed constantly, in future, in the Indian sea, or, at least, to direct such frequent visits of our public ships as shall impress on the minds of the natives a conviction that they will reign at certain stated seasons, and, consequently, prevent the recurrence of similar outrages.

Buried Alive.—A female who departed this transitory life a few days ago in the department of the Orne, was duly conveyed, after the accustomed lapse of time, to her last home, but as the burial ground was at some distance, the funeral procession reached it just as night was closing in. As soon as the coffin was lowered into the grave, several groans were distinctly heard from the bottom of the abyss, and the bystanders, under the impression that a living being was about to be interred, insisted upon opening the coffin. That operation having been carried into effect it was ascertained that all apprehensions of a premature interment were groundless, and the corpse was once more consigned to its "lowly bed," when the groans were distinctly repeated. The majority of the spectators fled in dismay; but an old soldier, who feared neither ghost nor devil, ultimately succeeded in rallying two or three of the most intrepid, with whom he descended into the grave, and there found a drunkard, who, it appears, had tumbled into the "yawning chasm," and fallen asleep. The living man was, without loss of time, restored to the upper regions, and the defunct to the bosom of the earth.

Galvani's Messenger.

Mr. Calhoun.—The Richmond Whig says: "We have received accounts from Washington confirmatory of the rumored dissatisfaction of Mr. Calhoun with the administration. That gentleman, it is now confidently asserted, is preparing to take another leap. The initiatory steps have been taken. What new position he will assume, we will not undertake to predict."

Accounts from Washington and elsewhere state that Mr. Calhoun and his political friends are not disposed, at present, to cement their alliance with the administration.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, January 31.

Fire.—A slip from the office of the Elizabeth City Phoenix informs us that a very destructive fire occurred in that place on the evening of Saturday the 20th instant. The fire broke out in the jewelry store of Mr. George Storey on Main street, and destroyed eight or ten buildings. Loss, about twelve thousand dollars. Among the property destroyed was part of the valuable library of the editor of the Phoenix, valued at 600 dollars.

Daniel Webster has been re-elected a Senator of the United States from the state of Massachusetts for six years from and after the 3d day of March next, when his present term of service will expire.

Ruel Williams has been re-elected Senator in Congress from Maine, from the 3d of March next.

General Gratiot.—The National Gazette suggests the propriety of suspending public opinion in the case of General Gratiot, until the United States Courts shall have determined the balance between him and the Government. The Gazette gives it as the opinion of two eminent lawyers, Horace Binney, and Walter Jones, of Washington City, that, under the army regulations, and also by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, General Gratiot's claims to allowances against the United States, which have been refused at the accounting offices, are well founded in law and equity. The result of this, the Gazette adds, is, that Gen. Gratiot is a creditor, and not a debtor of the United States.

Bills to authorize Free Banking are before the Legislatures of Virginia and Pennsylvania; and a large meeting of merchants and others in New Orleans have petitioned the Legislature of Louisiana for the passage of a law on the subject. Appearances seem to indicate that the example which New York has set in this particular, will in due time be followed by all the other states. In this event the "Monster" will have an opportunity of rendering itself more powerful than before it was "killed" by General Jackson.

The latest accounts from Liverpool state that the Cotton market was active—sales had been made at an advance of 1d.

Mr. Adams, in the House of Representatives the other day, on presenting some abolition petitions, took occasion to state the motives which governed him; in the course of which he stated that he was not prepared to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and if the vote should be taken to-morrow on a proposition for abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia, he should vote against it. The following are his closing observations, which we recommend to the serious consideration of the administration papers generally, and to our friend of the Standard in particular. They may be of use to him when he attempts another tirade about Whiggery and Abolitionism.

"I was saying that one of the reasons why I had asked leave to make these statements was, that all the abolitionists and anti Slavery Societies, whether in the North, the South, or the Centre, may know precisely where I stand; and I stated that one of their journals declared they must not consider me as an abolitionist, because I stopped short of 'immediatism,' for that all such persons were at once to be set down as enemies of the cause. That, sir, was the very ground of a secret opposition concerted against me in my own district previous to the late election, between the party in favor of the administration and that portion of the abolitionists who were not satisfied with my course. The administration party, secretly, without any nomination, but by a secret sympathy which unites them all, and which, I believe, received its first impulse in this matter from the custom-house at Boston, went round the entire district, and said, in an under tone, 'Here is an abolition ticket;' and in this way effected four times as large an opposition to my election as had ever shown itself on previous occasions. Yes sir; the administration of 'Northern men with Southern principles' were obliged to set up a very respectable gentleman, said to be the most thoroughgoing abolition man they could find in the whole district, to oppose me. I now say what my opinion is, (and I say it here, openly,) that the abolitionists and the anti-slavery societies may take, in regard to me, what

course they please. If I shall ever be again a candidate—which is not probable, for there is scarcely an even chance that I shall live to see another election—but if I am, though I should be sorry to lose their votes, I must abide the consequences. I have abode consequences often enough in the course of my life, and must do it again. I am determined, at all events, that they shall not misunderstand me. Some of their principal leaders do understand me perfectly well, and this declaration may save them some trouble, and me also. Sir, I have done."

The legislature of Indiana have passed resolutions condemning the agitation of the subject of the abolition of slavery in the States and the District of Columbia. There was but one or two dissenting votes in each House.

A resolution condemnatory of the sub-treasury system, has been adopted by the lower branch of the Illinois Legislature, by a vote of 76 yeas to 6 nays.

In the Legislature of the state of Alabama a proposition to change the mode of electing Representatives to Congress from the district system to that of a general ticket has been rejected.

Commissioners of the New York Almshouse have recovered from S. C. Johnson the forfeiture of \$50 a-piece, (\$500) on the ten paupers brought to this country in the British barque Chieftain.

A two year old colt named J. F. Robinson, by Medora, has been sold by his owners in Kentucky for \$20,000.

The directors of Brandon Bank (Mass.) have called in their notes to the amount of twelve hundred thousand dollars, and made a bonfire of them.

A petition was presented in the New Jersey House of Assembly, on Tuesday last, praying that the Legislature would take into consideration the propriety of limiting the term of office of the President of United States to one term, and also of diminishing executive patronage; and, if deemed proper, to recommend an amendment of the constitution of the United States, in conformity with these views. It was referred to a select committee of three.

The Princess Maria, Dutchess of Wurtemberg, daughter of the King of France, died recently in Italy. She is represented to have been highly talented, and a favorite daughter.

SUPREME COURT.
Wm. W. Avery, of Burke, and Cyrus P. Mendenhall, of Guilford, have been admitted to County Court practice; Wm. P. Mendenhall, of Guilford, and H. K. Nash, of Hillsborough, to Sup. Court practice.

Gaston J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of King v. King, from Stokes, reversing the judgment below. Also, in the case of Conner v. Satchwell, adm. from Beaufort, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Hooper v. Hooper, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Farley v. Lea, from Caswell, reversing judgment below, and rendering judgment here for the defendant.

Also, in Moroney v. Poindexter, in Equity, from Davie, directing the bill to be dismissed.

Daniel J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Metis v. Bright and Wilcox, from Lenoir, affirming the judgment below.

From the Savannah Georgian.

FROM FLORIDA.

A correspondent furnishes the following:

Georgy's Ferry, Feb. Jan. 15, 1839.

My Dear Sir:—Col. Twiggs and staff have just returned from a visit to some of the interior posts, viz. Pilaika, Fort King, Mianopy, Forts Harlee and Van Cortlandt. At Fort King the Colonel met with Gen. Taylor, who had been on a visit to the country in the vicinity of Deadman's Bay. Indians had been seen but none killed or taken. Two men were fired on and probably killed, in the immediate vicinity of Mianopy, on Saturday last. The shouts and yells of about a dozen Indians were distinctly heard in the Fort. Maj. Belton, commanding, immediately dispatched a messenger, with information of the fact, to Col. Twiggs, who, as soon as practicable, ordered Capt. Ballock's company, 2nd Dragoons, to Mianopy. Nothing has yet been heard of the result of the matter. The general depot at Black creek is to be removed to Pilaika, 32 miles from the mouth of Black creek on the St. Johns.

French War in Mexico.—The letter of Lieutenant Paragot, of the United States Navy, gives additional accounts of the late sharp conflict at Vera Cruz between Admiral Baudin and General Santa Anna. The letter bears on its face the impress of fairness. The spirit in which the warfare is renewed, indicates a protracted and bloody struggle. It may endure until it becomes complicated with an European war, which is threatened in the movement of troops by Holland toward the frontiers of Belgium, of which intelligence is brought by the last advices from Paris of the 17th December. Belgium has been for centuries the battle ground of all Europe; and it would seem that the dragon's teeth sown at Waterloo are about to spring up in another crop of armed men. If, as, all the nations whose blood enrich that spot, will be found to

claim a share in the next harvest of the sword in that field, where never-sated ambition has always carved its spoil.

Globe.

Lower Canada.—The Montreal Herald of the 15th says, "sentence of death was last evening officially communicated to eight of the state prisoners at present incarcerated in the goal of this city. The five following, viz:—Pierre Theophile Decoigne, (Notary); Ambrose Sanguinet, Charles Sanguinet, (brothers); Francois Xavier Hamelin, otherwise called Petit Hamelin, and Joseph Robert, (Captains), will be executed on Friday next, the four last named were convicted of the murder of the late Mr. Walker. Captain Morin is one of the three others to whom a knowledge of their awaiting fate was imparted."

Sir John Colbourn was to be installed in the government of British North America on Wednesday last.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The Mexicans on the Rio Grande, bordering upon Texas, it is stated, have pronounced for the Federal Government, have driven the Central troops from the towns of Mier, Camargo, and Reynosa, and have requested the government of Texas to adopt such regulations as will secure the protection of the adherents of the federal party. It is believed that a speedy coalition will take place between this disaffected party and the Texans. A spirit of deep disaffection prevails throughout Mexico. We venture to predict, that in less than ten years the star upon the Texian banner will flash above the walls of the famed city of Montezuma. Some of the Indian tribes have commenced a war among themselves, and Gen. Rusk, at the head of 450 mounted men, is watching their movements.

FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, January 14.

The English fleet, which has arrived at Vera Cruz, is said to be stronger than former accounts in the newspapers had led us to expect. John Bull seems determined to have sufficient force at hand, to strike, if necessary. It is probable the British Minister to Mexico has instructions to bring about a peace between that country and France; and in case he should not succeed, the English admiral has probably orders to protect the commerce of his country from blockades on paper.

The Mexican papers contain a letter from General Rineon, who commanded the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, when the French attacked it. Noticing the report that he was to be court-martialed, General Rineon declared he is anxious for a fair trial—that the fall of the castle should not be attributed to him—as he had written to the president of Mexico, long before the attack, to inform him of the dilapidated state of the works, and the want of many things essential in his defence; and that his requests had not been complied with.

The Mexican Congress had passed a resolution, giving to the president powers equal to those usually given to Dictators. President Bustamante has lately made changes in his cabinet; and appointed to the different departments men of liberal opinions, and accredited talents.

Courier.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

By the arrival of the brig Patsy Blount, Captain Pedersen, from Belize, sailed December 20th, we have the Belize Advertiser of the 8th and 15th.

The latter gives some details of the civil war raging in Guatemala. General Morazan had several conflicts with the insurgents under Carrera, at Chiquimilla, and dispersed them. A priest and friar, with two other persons, had been tried and shot. The priest Lobos, who was in the councils of Carrera, had requested a conference with General Morazan—probably to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities.

Capt. Pedersen reports that the federation of Central America has fallen to pieces, each state declaring itself independent. The state of Honduras, however, was divided, some of the counties adhering to the general federation. The government of Honduras had issued a decree, declaring itself independent, and assuming the receipt of customs at the different ports. To this the port of Truxilla had acceded, but Omos had refused, and declared itself in favor of the general government.

New York Com. Adv.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.
New York, January 31.

From Lima there are dates to September 28, which state that, in consequence of a defection in the army that garrisoned Lima, Gen. Urbeago has been defeated, with the loss of 500 killed and wounded. The Chilean army, 5,000 strong, on the 21st of September entered the city, placing Gamara at the head of the government. Gen. Santa Cruz was daily expected from the interior, however, with 9,000 men.

From Canada, we learn that the magistrates of Brockville have resolved that henceforth the communication with the states shall be only at Prescott, Brockville and Gananoque, and persons crossing at either of these points must be provided with passports. The Montreal papers announce, on the authority of a letter from London (U. C.) the execution of three more of the Sandwich prisoners, and that twelve or fourteen would probably be hanged.

The Infidels are reorganizing here. In Tammany Hall there was a large meeting last (Sunday) night. A German woman

has taken the place of Fanny Wright, and is about to occupy her place in the public eye. The mass of the Infidels in this city are English Radicals, well-dressed, strong-minded men, but as ignorant of this government as men in the moon, and with prejudices as bitter as gall against every body who is better off in the world than they are. Their hatred to a state-established religion seems to have made them infidels.

The Exploring Expedition.—An arrival at New Orleans from Rio de Janeiro, bringing dates to the 1st of December, reports that the United States Exploring Expedition Fleet, consisting of the Vincennes, Peacock, Relief, Porpoise, Sea Gull, and Flying Fish, Commandant Wilkes, were at Rio at the above date, preparing for sea, and to sail in a few days—officers and men all well.

The United States Ship Independence, Commodore Pope, was also in port bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Nicholson.

The Ohio Legislature have passed a bill to prohibit the circulation of small notes.

Small Change.—A proposition is before the Legislature of Missouri, to make it a "penitentiary offence to circulate in that State any notes of a less denomination than ten dollars.

It is stated in the New York Star, on the authority of advices from Paris, that Gen. Henderson, the Texan Representative near the French Government, has closed a commercial arrangement, whereby the ports of Texas and France are opened to the vessels and product of each other.

The Bank of Virginia has declared a dividend of four and a half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months. The Farmer's Bank has declared a dividend of five per cent., and the Exchange Bank of three per cent.

It is supposed, by competent judges, that the tolls in Pennsylvania in the coming year, will be nearly two millions of dollars. No wonder that she demands that her Internal Improvements be sustained, and is ready for the execution of others.

A Fat Child.—The Lowell, Massachusetts, Courier, describes a girl five years of age, who has arrived there from Marlow, N. H., on her way to Boston. She is said to be 4 feet in height, 44 feet round the waist, and to weigh 165 lbs. She is moreover "quite playful and sprightly."

It is reported that Col. F. M. Johnson, yielding to the ascertained wishes and interests of the Administration, will not be a candidate for re-election as Vice President.

A law has passed the Congress of Texas giving to emigrants with families 640 acres of land, and to single men 320 acres.

V. W. Smith, esq. editor of the Onondaga Standard, (N. York,) one of the ablest editors in the state and hitherto a leader in the Jackson party, has withdrawn himself from the political field, assigning as a reason that "he cannot give an efficient support to the present General Administration without doing violence to his conscience."

Weekly Almanac.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's phases
31 Thursday,	6 52 58	5 8	Last
1 Friday,	6 52 58	5 8	n 1 20 after
2 Saturday,	6 51 59	5 9	n 1 20 after
3 Sunday,	6 50 51 10	5 10	n 1 20 after
4 Monday,	6 49 51 11	5 11	n 1 20 after
5 Tuesday,	6 48 51 12	5 12	n 1 20 after
6 Wednesday,	6 47 51 13	5 13	n 1 20 after

To Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers until the third Saturday in February next, for building a Meeting House, thirty six feet by twenty-six, fourteen feet high, of round and over head with ten fifteen light windows, pulpit, and suitable seats. The commissioners will attend at William Lipscomb's on the said third Saturday in February for the purpose of maturing the contract.

WM. LIPSCOMB,
JOHN A. MANNEN,
THOS. W. HOLDEN,

January 30.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a bound boy by the name of HIRSHAM PARKS. He is about sixteen years old, moderately well grown, spare built, and pale countenance. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me; but no thanks will be tendered, nor expenses paid. All persons are hereby forewarned harboring or employing him, as the law will be enforced to its fullest extent on such as may.

W. BRANNOCK.

January 30.

Education.

THE subscriber has procured the service of the Rev. J. W. YORK, in his school, located five miles east of Hillsborough, in a private, healthy action of country.

The following branches will be taught: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and Book Keeping. Board and tuition will not exceed thirty six dollars per session of five months. School will commence on the 15th instant; Students can enter at any time during the session.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 15.

CHINA, Glass & Queensware.
JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, Water Street,
BROGS respectfully inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entirely new Stock of Goods in the above line, especially adapted to the Southern trade. Every description of Rich CHINA in sets, and CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of Commas and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States.

Literary credit will be given when required. Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. The patronage of his old friends, and the Mercantile Community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, is requested.

New York, January 8.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of LATIMER & MEBANE, or to JAMES MEBANE, Jr. are requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate settlement; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

January 23.

Wheat and Flour.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a full supply of Family Flour, by the barrel or load. The highest price given for Wheat, at his mill.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 12.

Notice.

THE business of the Shoe Shop under the management of Mr. D. H. Cates having been discontinued, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call on the subscriber and settle without delay.

STEPHEN MOORE.

January 3.

Town Ordinance.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, held on the 5th instant, the following ordinance was passed, and is hereby made a part of the public record in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks.

Be it ordained, That if any person be found fighting within the limits of the corporation of Hillsborough, he shall be fined, for every such offence, not exceeding ten dollars, and be committed to jail until such fine and costs are paid; and if the person so offending be a slave, he shall receive on his bare back a punishment not exceeding twenty lashes.

This ordinance to take effect from and after the first day of February, 1839.

By order of the Board,

E. A. HEARTT, Town Clerk.

January 9.

Notice.

ST. ASAPH'S DISTRICT. APPLICATION will be made to our next County Court, on the fourth Monday in February next, to remove, regulate and establish, at convenient distances from each other, two places for holding elections in said district, to elect members to Congress and the General Assembly. At present we have but one, and in all our sister districts in the county they have two, and in some three places for separate elections.

A FRIEND TO EQUAL RIGHTS.

January 9.

Stray.

TAKEN up by John Eames, senr. and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 8th instant, a BAY FILLY, a little white on the end of the ears, two years old, a little over four feet high, rusty made, crooked behind, and trots when moved out of a walk; appraised at twelve dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

January 9.

To the Public.

"T is a painful task for me to have to write to this circle of bending up a ground, which has been endeavored to be made by a pack of hell hounds, in a chase to follow me, the reputation of one of my fellow men."

Unfortunately, and perhaps imprudently, (though a boy left in charge of the store was present,) in the absence of the proprietor, I went to a sugar barrel in the store of an acquaintance, and got about a spoonful of sugar to make a syrup drink as an antidote for raging diarrhea. I should not have taken the liberty with my own sugar, but from my acquaintance with exquire Trolinger, and the apparently good understanding which existed between us ever since a little boy, I thought it not improper to take the liberty named. And this is the whole foundation upon which the slanderous tale rests.

In the close: What will these busy bodies gain by it? Will it fill their pockets with gold or silver, or any other of the precious metals, or will it stuff them with bank notes as will it enhance the value of the man's character? I say, no; but it will fill their heads with confusion and confusion, and they will have run down, worried, chafed up and down the character of John T. Moore. But I thank God that they will miss their aim this time, especially in the estimation of all honest men, as they will see when they read the following certificate of John T. Moore, as given in the presence of Mr. Trolinger, and signed by John T. Moore.

W.

CERTIFICATE.

Whereas some time since circumstances and causes which transpired at the high Falls on the 24 day of January instant, which have been exaggerated and spread abroad, leading to the reputation of John T. Moore, I am constrained, in justice, to the public, that the report that said Moore had an opinion of poisoning some person or persons at that time and place, and entirely contrary to my belief, and to the said John T. Moore, and in contradiction of the statement of the public, and in contradiction of the statement of the public, I say positively much to the fact.

Given under my hand, January 8, 1839.

JOHN TROLINGER.

January 8.

Turner & Hughes's

N. C. Almanacks.

FOR 1839.

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

January 1.



THE WARRIOR'S WREATH.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

The warrior's wreath—its dark green leaves
Are twined around a lofty brow—
The laurel crown which glory weaves,
Adorns her warlike votary now:
His dark eye casts a brighter beam;
His cheek glows with a brighter glow;
His mien and gestures proudly seem
To tell how oft he's fought and bled.
But lo! that laurel bears a stain—
A blood red stain defiles its leaf;
A stain which tells of death and pain;
Of ruin, war, and human grief;
Of cities razed; of shattered lanes;
Of desolation, rage and wiles;
Of prostrate thrones; of kings in chains—
And yet, behold! the warrior smiles!

Selected for the Hillsborough Recorder.

LETTER II.

On the operations and effects of Covetousness, as displayed in the world at large.

MR. EDITOR:—Covetousness may be considered as the first display of sin made in our world. Our first parents commenced their apostasy by coveting the fruit of "the tree of knowledge," which had been expressly forbidden under the highest penalty. Though they were permitted to eat of every other tree of the garden, yet they put forth their hands and partook of the forbidden fruit, from the covetous propensity of enjoying what was not their own, and the ambitious desire of being "like God, knowing good and evil." This covetous and ambitious act "brought death into the world and all our woes," and was the prelude of all those devastations and miseries which have since afflicted the world.

The history of the world in one point of view, is little else than a detail of the operations of covetousness and ambition, and of the direful effects they have produced on the destinies of mankind. The oppressions which Babylon and Assyria exercised over the Jews and neighboring nations; the mad expedition of Xerxes against the Grecians; the boundless ambition of Alexander; the plunder and butchery of the Roman legions; the contest between Rome and Carthage, known by the name of the Punic war; the slaughter and ravages produced by the jealousy and ambition of Caesar and Pompey; the desolations and carnage produced throughout Asia and Africa by Mahomet and his ferocious disciples; the commotions, assassinations, murders and contests which happened during the reign of the Roman Emperors; the eruption of the Goths and Vandals, who rushed like a torrent into the Roman empire, and respected neither rank, age, nor sex, but covered the earth with carnage and blood; the ravages of Genghis Khan, the most bloody conqueror that ever lived, who, in twenty two years, destroyed fifteen millions of human beings; the mad expeditions of the Crusaders; the ferocious wars of the Turks against Christian nations; all these scenes of misery and distress, and thousands of others, have been the effects of covetousness and ambition.

In the wars of modern times, and in the numerous expeditions which have been undertaken for the purpose of discovering new countries, the same covetous principles have been manifest. No sooner had Columbus discovered America, than the love of gold began to absorb the whole attention of his followers. No desire to confer benefits on the natives, seems ever to have entered their breasts; but on the other hand they displayed every species of inhumanity and injustice, and inflicted every kind of cruelty upon the natives, for the purpose of extorting from them their treasures of gold. Their powers both of body and mind seemed to be directed to this object, as if the acquisition of gold had been the great object of human existence.

The conquest of Mexico by Cortez and his followers, impelled by an insatiable lust for gold, was accompanied with horrors and slaughters more revolting than almost any other scenes recorded in the annals of history.

The same atrocities were committed in the expedition of Pizarro and his followers in the conquest of Peru. In plundering this country, the basest treachery, and the most cold-blooded enmities were exercised. The emperor received them kindly, and commanded his attendants to offer no injury to the strangers; after all this kindness, they deliberately slew four thousand of his attendants, who offered assistance, and took the emperor prisoner; then they spent the night in the most extravagant exultations over the prisoner they had received. The emperor, to regain his liberty, promised them gold vessels sufficient to fill a space twenty feet long, sixteen wide and eight high. He immediately despatched messengers throughout the kingdom, collected the vessels, and met his promise; after which they condemned him and burnt him alive. The booty obtained by these acts of cruelty amounted to more than five millions of dollars. Such was the commencement and such the progress by which the empire of Peru was subjugated to the dominion of Spain. It was commenced, prosecuted, and was finally accomplished by the lust of covetousness.

There would be no end to the illustrations of the operation of covetousness, as displayed on the general theatre of the world, were we to descend in particular. It is exhibited in every branch of busi-

ness, from the highest to the lowest. In every class of lucrative offices, those who are appointed to conduct their affairs, have manifested more or less of this covetous principle. There may be, and no doubt are, individuals holding lucrative offices of state free from this covetous spirit, but in the general remark is true. It is not our purpose to enter into particulars at present, we are only giving a general view of the subject, in connexion with the general effects of covetousness, particulars will be examined as we advance in the subject. G.

Reading.—Go into the house of some of our farmers and you will find no newspaper, no periodical of any kind, and hardly a book. Ask such men to subscribe for a paper, and they will tell you that they have no time to read one. But who is so constantly employed as to find no leisure for the improvement of his mind? Not the farmer, certainly, for the long winter evenings afford him several hours every day which he might devote to reading. Not the mechanic, for instances are frequent where the industrious artisans have attained an eminence in the sciences, merely by giving their leisure to study.

One of the most eminent oriental scholars of the age is professor Lee, of one of the English Universities, and yet all his education was acquired during the moments of leisure which he found while employed as a journeyman carpenter.

The fact is, every man has leisure to read a newspaper, and those who plead the want of time as an excuse for not taking one, are almost always the least industrious.

Every thing on a Magnificent Scale.—A South American being asked by a worthy citizen of London, in a large company, what kind of a country South America was, replied: "Sir, every thing in South America is on a grand scale. Our mountains are stupendous, our rivers are immense, our plains are interminable, our forests have no end, our trees are gigantic, our miles are thrice the length of yours; and then (here he took a double look at his pocket and laid on the table) look at our guineas!"

Death.—Men fear death as children fear to go into the dark; and as that natural fear in children is increased with tales, so is the other.

It is as natural to die as to be born; and to a little infant, perhaps the one is as painful as the other.

He that dies in an earnest pursuit, is like one that is wounded in hot blood, who for the time, scarce feels the hurt; and therefore a mind fixed and bent upon something that is good; doth avert the dolors of death. Death hath this also, that it openeth the gate to good fame, and extinguisheth envy.

To all whom it may concern.—It is known that I, Joseph Blanks, of the county of Orange, in the state of North Carolina, did heretofore make to Samuel Blanks, of the state of Mississippi, a power of attorney, to attend to certain business in said state in my name.

Now for certain reasons, I have, and by these presents I do revoke and annul, the said power of attorney, given by me to said Samuel Blanks. Witness my hand and seal, at Orange, North Carolina, this 25th day of January, 1839.

JOSEPH BLANKS, [SEAL.] 54-5wp

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|--------------------|
| A | John Adams | M | James L. Murphy 3 |
| B | David Anderson | N | Miss C. M. Moore |
| C | John Berry | O | Rev. Robert McNab |
| D | John Beryl | P | John Murray |
| E | James Ball | Q | Frederick M. Moore |
| F | Rev. J. H. Bland | R | Miss M. v. Martin |
| G | L. B. Bland | S | P. H. Martin |
| H | John Brown | T | Col. Isaac Owen |
| I | Simon C. Carke | U | Mrs. Susan Paul |
| J | Benjamin Carroll | V | Miss Ann Pili |
| K | Reuben Carroll | W | John P. P. P. |
| L | Edmund D. Conington | X | W. J. Phillips |
| M | Wm. Campbell | Y | Joseph P. P. |
| N | James Campbell | Z | Jacob P. P. |
| O | Salomon Cates | | M. A. P. P. |
| P | John Thomas | | James P. P. |
| Q | Henry Clark | | Thos. D. P. P. |
| R | A. J. Davis, care of | | Samuel S. P. P. |
| S | Giles Deane | | Wm. S. P. P. |
| T | W. Dillard | | Chas. S. P. P. |
| U | Matthew Durham | | Wm. S. P. P. |
| V | Mary A. F. P. | | Wm. S. P. P. |
| W | Rev. E. J. Graves | | Bejamin S. P. P. |
| X | Robert Glenn | | Samuel Thompson 3 |
| Y | Thomas Hastings | | John Tapp |
| Z | Robert Harris 3 | | J. D. Wilson |
| | Wm. H. Holden | | G. W. Walker |
| | James Jones | | James Walker |
| | Barney Lashley | | David Warren |
| | Mrs. Nancy Long | | Emeline Wilson |
| | | | Sarah Webb |
| | | | David Williams |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M. 51

Stray Cow.

Strayed from the subscriber, on Little River, about four weeks since, a very large red and white cow, with a short tail, mark on forehead. Any information will be gratefully received; and a reasonable compensation will be given for her delivery to me, at Cain's Mill.

JOHN A. MANNEN. 51

December 25.

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two seasons, the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs. Morrow has given in the management of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education, would do well to confide them to her care. Board, five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM, JAMES THOMPSON, ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22. 51

House and Lot For Sale—in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies. Formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Church or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet is sufficiently private to answer well the purposes of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Phillips of this place, or to the subscriber.

JAMES C. HOLLAND. 48

December 4.

Cheapest Family Newspaper in Philadelphia, or the United States.

NEW CLAIMS FOR THE NEW YEAR! Great inducements for Clothing, and Liberal Premiums to Agents.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER

Published every Wednesday, on Extra Imperial sized paper of the Largest Class, and of a beautiful Trim, at Two Dollars per Annum, or Ten Subscriptions, Ten Dollars. It contains a very variety of subjects, and affords the earliest and most authentic articles of news, with regular supplies of original and selected matter, calculated to render it extensively sought for and invariably interesting. Within the short space of eighteen months, its circulation has extended to over 30,000 Subscribers! And it still goes on to increase rapidly with Farmers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artisans, Agriculturists, Veterans, Manufacturers, and Men of Leisure, in every district of the United States, among whom its character is fully appreciated. It is decidedly and emphatically the Cheapest Family Newspaper in the World! Affording to Clubs of Ten the means of receiving every week throughout the year a valuable compendium of Literature and Useful Intelligence for the small sum of One Dollar! The Biography of Distinguished American Statesmen and Patriots, which have given so much satisfaction to the readers of the Messenger, will be continued; together with Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, the most popular and entertaining Selections from the Works of the Leading Writers of Romance and Poetry on the continent of Europe, and notices of the popular American and Foreign Literature of the day; and every effort will be maintained to preserve the flattering popularity for which the paper is so justly celebrated.

A Ten Dollar Bill, in advance, will pay for one copy of the Messenger for one year. A Five Dollar bill will pay for four copies for one year.

Two Dollars, in advance, is the price of an individual subscription for one year! One Dollar will pay for a single subscription for six months only!

A Liberal Offer!

Postmasters, or other Gentlemen, acting as Agents, by forwarding a current Twenty Dollar note, (free of postage,) will be furnished for one year with Ten Copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and Ten Copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, edited by Ward Cheney and Benjamin F. Johnson, the enterprising Silk Cultivator of Burlington, N. J.; also a Premium Copy of a standard large and splendid quarto edition of the Holy Bible, with Apocrypha, Psalms, Canticles, Index, &c. complete—beautifully bound and lettered, and printed on fine white paper—containing upwards of eleven hundred pages accompanied with an appropriate engraved Frontispiece, and a Family Record for Births, Marriages, and Deaths. Retail Book-store price of the Bible, Fifteen Dollars!

ANOTHER!!!

For Forty dollars in current Bank bills sent to the publisher free of postage, he will forward Forty copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, for one year, and will also furnish the Agent procuring the same, the Premium copy of the Holy Bible, complete, a stated above.

ANOTHER!!!

For Ten Dollars in current Bank bills sent free of postage, the publisher will forward five copies of the Messenger, and five copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, or a Premium copy of the Popular Magazine, or a Thousand and Night's Entertainment, in five volumes, each containing 132 pages, and embellished with spirited wood engravings, hand somely bound.

THE SILK GROWER AND FARMER'S MANUAL.

Is published monthly by A. Alexander, at one dollar per annum, and affords all necessary information for the Culture of the Silk Worm, and the Growing of the Worm Mulberry; it is the only periodical exclusively devoted to this subject which is published in this country.

At the expiration of the term subscribed for, and paid by clubs, the paper is furnished discontinued, unless the advance money is forwarded previous to that time and the subscription renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office—address

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Atholton Buildings F. Rankin Place, Philadelphia.

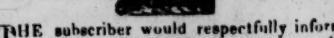
Editorial brethren who favor us with as many insertions of this advertisement as will amount to fifteen dollars, will be furnished with a Premium Copy of the Holy Bible, complete, and handsomely bound, as payment, and also a regular exchange with the Messenger.

Job Printing.

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.



THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad, his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER. 41-4f

To all whom it may concern.

It is known that I, Elizabeth Hunt, (widow of John Hunt, deceased,) of the county of Orange, in the state of North Carolina, and one of the heirs at law of my father the late John Taylor, deceased, said county, did heretofore make to Thomas Adams, of said county and state, a power of attorney for me, and in my name, to sell the lands which descended to me as one of the heirs at law of the said John Taylor, deceased, and all my right and title thereto, which said lands lie and are situated in the county of Fayette, in the state of Tennessee.

Now for certain reasons, I have, and by these presents I do revoke and annul, the said power of attorney, and any and every other power of attorney heretofore made or given by me to said Thomas Adams to sell or otherwise dispose of said lands, or any interest of mine therein, or in any manner to set for me respecting the same. Witness my hand and seal, at Orange, North Carolina, this 10th day of January, 1839.

ELIZABETH HUNT [SEAL.]

In presence of us

WM. O. WATLEY, JOHN HUTCHINS.

January 10. 52

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Stephen Moore, Adm'r. of John Barton, deceased, vs. Real Estate.

Stephen Barton, Samuel Barton, William Barton, Fanny Barton, James Carroll and his wife Nancy, Abraham Crabtree and his wife Abby, heirs at law of John Barton, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Carroll are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Carroll appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there file their answer to this petition, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk. 48-6a

Price Adv. \$5 00.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Joseph Allison vs. Original Attachment.

Calvin Clark, levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there file their answer to this petition, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk. 48

Price adv. \$4 50.

N. Carolina Journal.

In consequence of the determination of the Editor to leave Fayetteville, the Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal will be the same on reasonable terms to a practical Printer of Republican principles, who is qualified to conduct it. None need apply but such as can produce satisfactory testimonials of good character. Any person desirous of applying for the same, may obtain the necessary information by addressing a letter, post paid, to the Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayeville, Dec. 8. 48

PROSPECTUS OF THE American Museum.

AN American Museum of Literature and the Arts will combine the solidity of a Review with the lighter miscellany of a Magazine; and besides impartial reviews of important works and short notices of literary productions by the Editors, it will embrace: Essays, Tales, Fiction, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews as have by their talents shed lustre upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 200 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. As the Museum is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be \$1 50. Persons desirous of acting as agents will apply post paid. Terms \$5 dollars per annum, payable on delivery of the first number—five copies 20 dollars.

NATHAN C. BROOKS, J. E. SNODGRASS, Editors and Proprietors, Baltimore.

Editors favorable to the cause of literature, and desirous of an exchange, will please copy the above.

January 51

Boarding House.

A FEW regular boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Fadden, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN. 48

February 15.

Blank for sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans; they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS.

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall not shrink extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of country, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speedily on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

MRS. VSSEUR

(18) just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CANDIES,

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| Raisins, | Currants, |
| Oranges, | Almonds, |
| Lemons, | Walnuts, |
| Apples, | Brazil Nuts, |
| Figs, | Filberts, |
| Prunes, | Cheese, |

and a variety of SEGARS. The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality. December 6.

HILLSBOROUGH Female Seminary.

THE ensuing Spring Session will commence on the 24th of January.

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| First or Highest Class, | \$17 00 per ses. |
| Second and Third, | 15 00 |
| Fourth or Lowest, | 12 50 |
| French, by a Native, | 15 00 |
| Music, on Piano or Guitar | 25 00 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 12 00 |
| Ornamental Needlework, | 5 00 |

December 12. 49

The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert four times.

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS, Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery, Cotton Yarn, School Books, Stationery, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only. May 8. 48

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

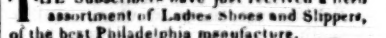
O. F. LONG, & Co. 52

July 12.

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt, 20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles, 3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c., all of which they will sell on the best terms. July 12. 51

FARMER'S HOTEL.



Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner. Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office. Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms. August 15. 52

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware-Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN, Fayetteville.

Refer to Messrs. A. H. & H. LAND, Hillsborough April 5. 63

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Valuable OINTMENT,